Case No. C 07-2814
ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR GOOD FAITH SETTLEMENT DETERMINATION (JFLC1)

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loan that they found for him.² The operative complaint asserts the following claims against the Moving Defendants: (1) violations of the Federal Truth in Lending Act and Federal Home Ownership & Equity Protection Act; (2) violation of California Civil Code § 1632; (3) fraud; (4) negligent misrepresentation in violation of California Civil Code §§ 1709-1710; (5) breach of fiduciary duty; (6) violation of California Business and Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*; (7) negligence; (8) violation of the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act; and (9) unjust enrichment. On March 24, 2008, Moving Defendants filed the motion for approval of their settlement with Cuevas.

Under California Code of Civil Procedure § 887.6, a court may approve a settlement if it determines that the settlement was made in good faith. "A determination by the court that the settlement was made in good faith shall bar any other joint tortfeasor or co-obligor from any further claims against a settling tortfeasor or co-obligor for equitable comparative contribution, or partial or comparative indemnity based on comparative negligence." Cal. Code Civ. Pro. § 887.6(c). "[A] tort defendant who has entered into a good faith settlement within the meaning of section 877.6 subdivision (c) is absolved of any further liability . . . including claims seeking total equitable immunity." Far W. Fin. Corp. v. D&S Co., 46 Cal. 3d 796, 817 (Cal. 1988). Subdivision (c) applies only if the Court finds that "the amount of the settlement is within the reasonable range of the tortfeasor's proportional share of comparative liability for the plaintiff's injuries." L.C. Rudd & Son v. Superior Court, 60 Cal. Rptr. 2d 703, 747 (Cal. Ct. App. 1st Dist. 1997). Should any party challenge a settlement, the burden is on that party to show that the settlement was not made in good faith. Fisher v. Superior Ct., 103 Cal. App. 3d 434, 447-49 (1980). The parties have agreed to settle Cuevas's claims against the Moving Defendants for \$12,000.00. The Court has reviewed the settlement agreement and the supporting documents and concludes that the settlement is in good faith as required by Cal. Code Civ. Pro. § 877.6. Accordingly, any pending and future claims against Moving Defendants and related entitles for

² Cuevas argues that the documents provided to him explaining the material terms of the loan were insufficient because they were written in English and he speaks only Spanish. Moving Defendants dispute that Cuevas is unable to understand English.

contribution or equitable indemnity will be discharged. IV. ORDER Good cause therefor appearing, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the motion for good faith settlement determination is GRANTED. DATED: May 23, 2008. United States District Judge

1	This Order has been served upon the following persons:
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